

**Field Test Program to Develop Comprehensive
Design, Operating and Cost Data for
Mercury Control Systems on
Non-Scrubbed Coal-Fired Boilers**

**Quarterly Technical Report
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ABSTRACT

With the nation's coal-burning utilities facing the possibility of tighter controls on mercury pollutants, the U.S. Department of Energy is funding projects that could offer power plant operators better ways to reduce these emissions at much lower costs.

Mercury is known to have toxic effects on the nervous systems of humans and wildlife. Although it exists only in trace amounts in coal, mercury is released when coal burns and can accumulate on land and in water. In water, bacteria transform the metal into methylmercury, the most hazardous form of the metal. Methylmercury can collect in fish and marine mammals in concentrations hundreds of thousands times higher than the levels in surrounding waters.

One of the goals of DOE is to develop technologies by 2005 that will be capable of cutting mercury emissions 50 to 70 percent at well under one-half of projected DOE/EPA early cost estimates. ADA Environmental Solutions (ADA-ES) is managing a project to test mercury control technologies at full scale at four different power plants from 2000 – 2003. The ADA-ES project is focused on those power plants that are not equipped with wet flue gas desulfurization systems.

ADA-ES has developed a portable system that was tested at four different utility power plants. Each of the plants is equipped with either electrostatic precipitators or fabric filters to remove solid particles from the plant's flue gas.

ADA-ES's technology injects a dry sorbent, such as activated carbon, which removes the mercury and makes it more susceptible to capture by the particulate control devices.

PG&E National Energy Group provided two test sites that fire bituminous coals and both are equipped with electrostatic precipitators and carbon/ash separation systems. Wisconsin Electric Power Company provided a third test site that burns Powder River Basin (PRB) coal and has an electrostatic precipitator for particulate control. Alabama Power Company hosted a fourth test at its Plant Gaston, which is equipped with a hot-side electrostatic precipitator and a downstream fabric filter.

During the seventeenth reporting quarter, progress was made on the project in the following areas:

Test Sites

- The Topical Report for the Salem Harbor Station was issued during the quarter. The Topical Report for the Brayton Point Station testing is in preparation.

Technology Transfer

- Technical information about the project was presented at PowerGen and at an A&WMA Rocky Mountain States Section meeting.

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LIST OF GRAPHICAL MATERIALS

There are no graphical materials included in this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ADA-ES began work on a Cooperative Agreement with the Department of Energy in October 2000 to demonstrate full-scale mercury control systems at coal-fired power plants. The project is the next step in the process of obtaining performance and cost data on full-scale utility plants for mercury control systems. Power generating companies that participated with host sites are PG&E National Energy Group, Wisconsin Electric Power Company and Alabama Power Company. During the three-year, \$6.8 million project, integrated control systems were installed and tested at four power plants. ADA-ES is responsible for managing the project including engineering, testing, economic analysis, and information dissemination functions.

As of the seventeenth reporting quarter, field-testing has been completed at the following locations:

- Alabama Power Company Plant Gaston
- Wisconsin Electric Pleasant Prairie Power Plant
- PG&E NEG Brayton Point Station
- PG&E NEG Salem Harbor Station

The final site report for the Brayton Point Station was in preparation during this reporting quarter.

INTRODUCTION

Cooperative Agreement No. DE-FC26-00NT41005 was awarded to ADA-ES to demonstrate mercury control technologies on non-scrubbed coal-fired boilers. Under the contract, ADA-ES is working in partnership with PG&E National Energy Group, Wisconsin Electric Power Company, Alabama Power, and EPRI to design and engineer systems to maximize effectiveness and minimize costs to curtail mercury emissions from power plant flue gases. Reports estimate that mercury control could cost the industry from \$2 to \$5 billion per year. Much of these costs will be associated with power plants that do not have wet scrubbers as part of their air pollution control configurations. The four plants that are being evaluated during the program are typical of this type of application, which is found at 75 percent of the nearly 1,100 units that would be impacted by new regulations.

Detailed topical reports will be prepared for each site that is tested under the program. Quarterly reports will be used to provide project overviews and technology transfer information.

EXPERIMENTAL

The topical report for the Salem Harbor testing was issued during the quarter and the topical report for the Brayton Point testing was in preparation.

Technology Transfer

Technical information about the project was presented at PowerGen and at an A&WMA Rocky Mountain States Section meeting.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The major efforts during the seventeenth reporting quarter focused on data analysis and preparation of the final report for Brayton Point.

CONCLUSION

Four plants have been tested, including Pleasant Prairie, Salem Harbor, Brayton Point, and Gaston. The Final Topical Report for Salem Harbor has been prepared. The Topical Report for Brayton Point is in preparation.

REFERENCES

None this reporting period.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DOE	Department of Energy
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
PRB	Powder River Basin